



Mahendra's

WEEKEND SPECIAL

ENGLISH

TENSE

LIVE

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09:30 AM





TENSE

TENSE

‘Tense’ originates from a Latin word **‘tempus’** which means Time, Tense can be understood as that form of the verb that indicates time :

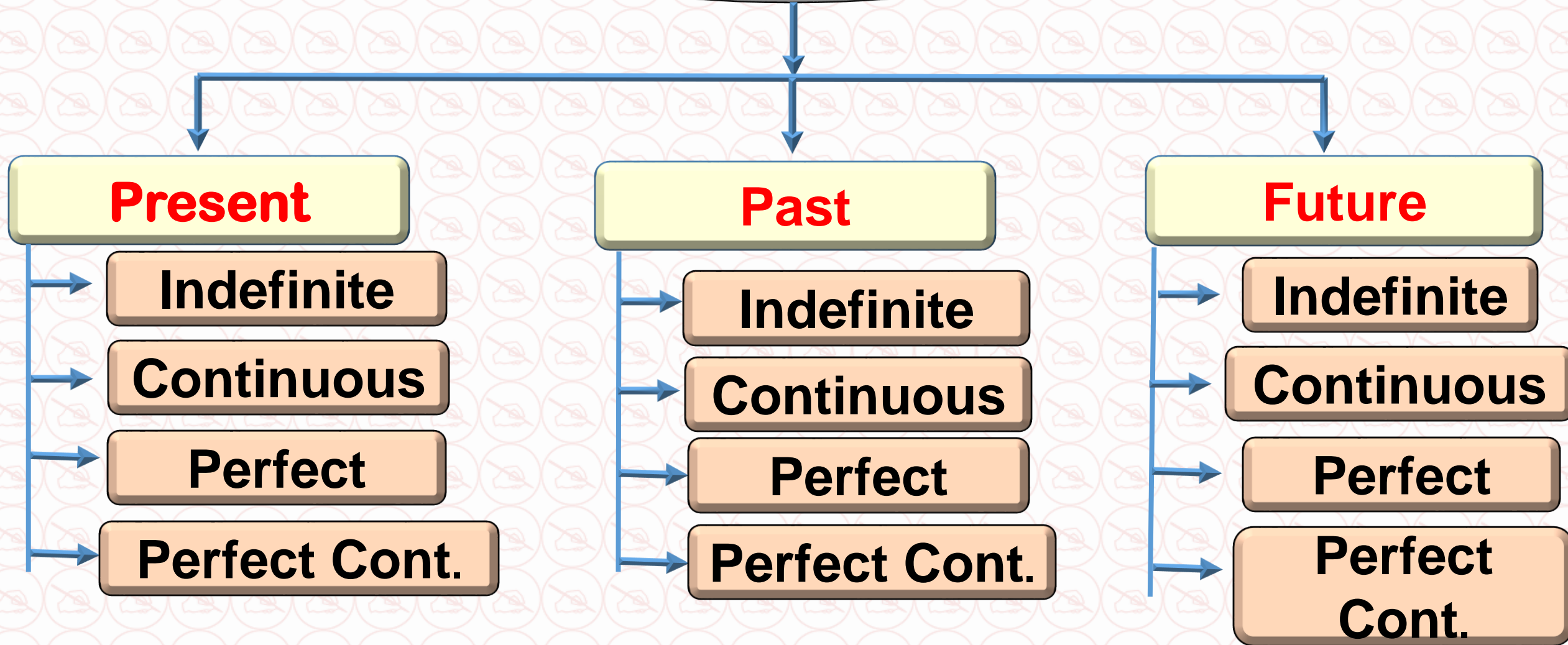
➤ **Tense has three categories:**

Past Tense

Present Tense

Future Tense

Tense



PRESENT TENSE

Indefinite

Subject+ V1 + Object

Continuous

**Subject + Is / Am / Are + V(ing) +
Object**

Perfect

Subject + Has / Have + V3 + Object

Perfect Cont.

**Subject + Has / Have + Been + V(ing)
+ Since / For + Object**

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

Subject + V1 + Object

1. Used to express : habitual action, universal truth, Regular work, Permanent activity, Scientific fact, Quotation, & statement of an author

- He takes medicines everyday.
- He goes for walk everyday.
- The sun rises in the east.

2. Use present tense in a commentary, headlines of newspaper, planned action of futures.

- ❑ Ravi takes his front foot out and lofts the ball over mid-on.**
- ❑ Maharashtra reports 238 new omicron cases.**
- ❑ The movie starts at afternoon.**

3. In conditionals, if principal or main clause is in simple future tense then subordinate clause is in simple present tense.

Exception – if + sub + should + v1 + + sub + modals + v1 +

Should + sub + v1 + + sub + modals + v1 +

- We shall not initiate till they do not provoke us.**
- If you should face any difficulty you can ask me anytime.**
- Should you face any difficulty you can ask me anytime.**

Present Continuous

Subject + Is / Am / Are + V1(ing) + Object

1. For tasks that are in continuation while we speak, Habitual action showing sense of irritation, Habitual action showing cause and effect.

- She is always complaining about something.
- Ravi is going to temple every Saturday because an astrologer has advised him.

2. For tasks to be performed in the near future.

- They are going to get married tomorrow.
- We are planning to buy a car today.

Note: Present Continuous should be avoided with:

Verbs of perception :	See, Smell , hear , taste , feel etc.
Verbs of emotion :	Hope , Want , desire , refuse , believe, doubt, detest , appreciate , admire , fear etc.
Verbs of thinking :	Think , Suppose , agree , consider perceive, understand etc.
Verbs of Possession :	belong , have , own , possess contain etc.

Verbs

- **When these verbs are used as stative verbs then they are not used in continuous tense and when they are used as dynamic verbs then they can use any tense as per the requirement.**
- **Example : Think : Stative verb means to give opinion**
Dynamic verb means mental action
- **I think that you are right.**
- **I am thinking about that puzzle.**

Present Perfect

Subject + Has / Have + V3 + Object

1. Use present perfect to show a task recently completed, those actions whose time of completion is unknown to us.

- He has just completed his work.**
- She has gone to America.**

2. The present perfect should not be used with adverbs of past time. In such cases simple past should be used.

- He has completed his assignment.**
- He completed his assignment last week.**

3. Yet, always, never, already, today, often, several times, lately, recently, so far, ever etc. should be used in present perfect.

- Have you not completed the work so far?**
- I have not seen her today.**

4. In case of number of action or frequency of time we use present perfect tense.

- I have met you many times.**
- She has read twenty books since 2020.**

5. In case of two actions relating to present time, on going action- present continuous tense and its cause – present perfect tense.

- Rohan is happy because he has qualified his exam.**

Present Perfect Continuous

Subject + Has / Have + Been + V1(ing) + Since / For + Object

1. If you want to express an action that started in the past tense and is still continuing, use present perfect continuous.

They have been doing the job since last year.

2. How long / all / whole / all along / through out + time expression, we always use perfect continuous tense.

How long have you been studying in a day.

PAST TENSE

Indefinite

Subject + V2 + Object

Continuous

Subject + Was / Were + V1(ing) + Object

Perfect

Subject + Had + V3 + Object

**Perfect
Cont.**

Subject + Had + Been + V1(ing) + Since / For + Object

Simple Past (PAST INDEFINITE)

Subject + V2 + Object

1. To indicate actions committed in the past, habitual action of past, with time expressions – ago, yesterday, back, last + time expression, the other day, past years.

- We went to Nagpur last month.**
- What did she do the other day.**

2. When 2 actions happen in the past , ongoing action- past continuous tense and interrupting action – simple past tense

3. We use simple past in plural form to indicate an unreal situation by using words like: wish, if, as if, and as though.

❑ When Ravi was reading the newspaper , someone knocked at the door.

❑ I wish I were a king.

❑ If I were the captain I would choose to bat first.

4. If the principal clause is in past tense then subordinate clause should be in past tense
He asked me what I had done for his mother.
I told him that he couldn't go there.

5. It is time, It is high time ++to + v1 +.....

It is time we started giving attention to saving for the future.

It is time for you to leave for Mumbai.

(PAST CONTINUOUS)

Subject + Was / Were + V1(ing) + Object

1. Express action which remain continuous in the past, compulsive habits of past.

- When I visited her, she was cooking meat.**
- He was always cribbing and crying.**

2. To denote two tasks occurring together

- While I was reading, Mohan was watching television**

PAST PERFECT

Subject + Had + V3 + Object

1. To describe an action that got over before a given time in the past:

He had learnt how to drive a car even before he was eighteen years old.

2. If two actions take place in the past (connected with before/after) the former must be formed using the past perfect tense and the latter must be formed using simple past tense.

❑ He had completed his homework before I reached his home.

(PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS)

Subject + Had + Been + V1(ing) + Since / For + Object

To describe an action that began prior to a certain point in the past and continued up to that particular point.

- Ravi had been living in Mumbai for 10 years.**
- It had been raining since morning.**

Thank
you

